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Agenda item 71

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Notification of nuclear tests;

"(b) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

"(c) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"(d) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

"(e) Relationship between disarmament and development;

"(f) Regional disarmament;

"(g) Transparency in armaments;

"(h) International arms transfers;

"(i) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987, 47/52 B, C, D, F, G and J of 9 December 1992 and 47/52 L of 15 December 1992, and decisions 47/419 and 47/420 of 9 December 1992.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 71, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on conventional disarmament on a regional scale (A/48/228);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on international arms transfers (A/48/324);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the Register of Conventional Arms (A/48/344 and Add.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/48/400);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on notification of nuclear tests (A/48/171 and Add.1 and 2);

(f) Letter dated 10 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/86);

(g) Letter dated 16 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/115-S/25419);

(h) Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/119-S/25439);

(i) Letter dated 7 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/131-S/25552);

(j) Letter dated 12 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/135-S/25581);

(k) Letter dated 13 April 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/137-S/25593);

(l) Letter dated 15 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/154-S/25614);

(m) Letter dated 26 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/157-S/25665);

(n) Letter dated 4 May 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/160-S/25734 and Corr.1);

(o) Letter dated 11 May 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/165-S/25762);

(p) Letter dated 12 May 1993 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Czech Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/166-S/25767);

(q) Letter dated 19 May 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/179-S/25853);

(r) Letter dated 28 May 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/190-S/25890);

(s) Letter dated 23 June 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the results of the session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held at New Delhi from 9 to 17 April 1993 (A/48/222);

(t) Letter dated 12 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/260);

(u) Letter dated 16 July 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Statement of the eleventh session of the Inter-Action Council (A/48/272-S/26108);

(v) Letter dated 4 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the third Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (A/48/291-S/26242);

(w) Letter dated 6 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/300-S/26262);

(x) Letter dated 30 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Marshall Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Twenty-Fourth South Pacific Forum (A/48/359);

(y) Letter dated 5 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/477);

(z) Letter dated 6 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/480-S/26547);

(aa) Letter dated 6 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 4 October 1993 (A/48/484-S/26552);

(bb) Letter dated 28 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué at the Meeting of the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth held at Limassol, Cyprus, from 21 to 25 October 1993 (A/48/564);

(cc) Letter dated 11 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/594-S/26733 and Corr.1);

(dd) Letter dated 19 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/620-S/26770 and Corr.1);

(ee) Letter dated 26 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/658-S/26803);

(ff) Letter dated 12 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/48/3);

(gg) Letter dated 25 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the First Committee (A/C.1/48/6);

(hh) Letter dated 4 November 1993 from the Permanent Representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/48/8).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft decision A/C.1/48/L.4

5. On 27 October, Peru submitted a draft decision entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/48/L.4), which read:

"The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee and recalling its decision 47/420 of 9 December 1992, decided: (a) To welcome the report of the Secretary-General on this question; (b) To invite Member States that have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter; and (c) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled 'Conventional disarmament on a regional scale'."

At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Peru withdrew the draft decision.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.7 and Rev.1

6. On 28 October, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (A/C.1/48/L.7).

7. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and Bolivia, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.7/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Haiti and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and in which operative paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action through appropriate organs for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference;"

was revised to read:

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference".

8. At its 26th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.7/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution A).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.8 and Rev.1 and 2

9. On 28 October, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/48/L.8), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

"Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

"Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

"Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

"Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

"Stressing that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the intermediate-range nuclear forces agreement and the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,

"Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest stockpiles,

"Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status,

"Noting the new climate of relations between two major Powers, which permit them to intensify their cooperative efforts so as to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

"Urging the further intensification of such efforts to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear-arms reduction,

"Welcoming the reductions made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their arsenals, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

"Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

"1. Expresses its satisfaction at the continued implementation of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles, 1/ in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty;

"2. Welcomes the signing of the Second Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring this Treaty into force at the earliest possible date;

"3. Also welcomes the announcement by the United States of America to seek a ban on the production of nuclear materials for weapons as well as international inspection of its stockpiles;

"4. Encourages the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

"5. Further encourages and supports the United States of America and the Russian Federation in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give these efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

"6. Invites the United States of America and the Russian Federation to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions."

10. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of Australia, Bolivia, France, Indonesia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.8/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The seventh preambular paragraph was revised to read:

1/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12, 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

"Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the Treaty between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Elimination of Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles and the treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms";

(b) The tenth preambular paragraph, was revised to read:

"Noting the new climate of relations between the United States of America and the States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons";

(c) Operative paragraph 1 became operative paragraph 3;

(d) Operative paragraphs 2 and 3 were replaced by the following text:

"1. Welcomes the actions taken towards the ratification of the Treaty between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991 and the protocol to that Treaty signed in Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the four parties thereto, and urges the parties to take the necessary steps to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible date;

"2. Also welcomes the signing of the Treaty between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 3 January 1993, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force at the earliest possible date".

11. On 11 November, the sponsors, now joined by Finland, Honduras, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Norway, Sweden and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.8/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by Italy, New Zealand, Paraguay and Portugal, and in which the word "arsenals" was replaced by the words "nuclear-weapon programmes" in the twelfth preambular paragraph.

12. At its 27th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.8/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution B).

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.10

13. At the 21st meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution entitled "General and complete disarmament" (A/C.1/48/L.10), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and Rwanda.

14. At its 25th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.10 by a recorded vote of 94 to 5, with 39 abstentions (see para. 43, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao Peoples's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Israel, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine.

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.17

15. At the 21st meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes" (A/C.1/48/L.17), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and Haiti.

16. At its 26th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.17 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution D).

2/ Subsequently, the delegation of Djibouti indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

/...

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.18

17. At the 20th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, the Central African Republic, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Transparency in armaments" (A/C.1/48/L.18), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Bolivia, Cape Verde, Chile, Estonia, Haiti, Lithuania, Malta, Nicaragua, Panama and Slovenia.

18. At its 24th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.18 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution E).

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.25

19. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/48/L.25).

20. At the 30th meeting, on 19 November, the sponsors decided not to press for action on draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.25, which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious that the continuing existence and development of nuclear weapons pose serious risks to humanity,

"Mindful that States have an obligation under the Charter of the United Nations to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,

"Recalling its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980, 36/92 I of 9 December 1981, 45/59 B of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 D of 6 December 1991 in which it declared that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

"Welcoming the progress made on the prohibition and elimination of weapons of mass destruction, including the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological)

and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 3/ and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 4/

"Convinced that the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is the only guarantee against the threat of nuclear war,

"Noting the concerns expressed in the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, 5/ that insufficient progress had been made towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons at the earliest possible time,

"Recalling that the General Assembly, convinced of the need to strengthen the rule of law in international relations, has declared the period 1990-1999 the United Nations Decade of International Law, 6/

"Noting that Article 96 (1) of the Charter of the United Nations empowers the General Assembly to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question,

"Recalling the recommendation of the Secretary-General, made in An Agenda for Peace, 7/ that United Nations organs that are authorized to take advantage of the advisory competence of the International Court of Justice turn to the Court more frequently for such opinions,

"Welcoming resolution 46/40 of 14 May 1993 of the Assembly of the World Health Organization, in which the organization requests the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on whether the use of nuclear weapons by a State in war or other armed conflict would be a breach of its obligations under international law, including the Constitution of the World Health Organization,

"Decides, pursuant to Article 96 (1) of the Charter, to request the International Court of Justice to urgently render its advisory opinion on the following question, 'Is the threat or use of nuclear weapons in any circumstance permitted under international law?'. "

3/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), appendix I.

5/ NPT/CONF.IV/45/I.

6/ Resolution 45/40.

7/ A/47/277-S/24111.

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.27 and Rev.1

21. At the 21st meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of Australia, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Slovakia, Sri Lanka and Turkey introduced a draft resolution entitled "International arms transfers" (A/C.1/48/L.27), which was later also sponsored by Kenya, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe.

22. On 15 November, the original sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.27/Rev.1), in which the words "to consider including the issue of international arms transfers" were replaced by the words "to include the question of international arms transfers" in operative paragraph 4.

23. At its 28th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.27/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 143 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 43, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows: 8/

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

8/ Subsequently, the delegations of Afghanistan and Djibouti indicated that they had intended to vote in favour.

/...

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.28

24. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Germany, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America introduced a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/48/L.28), which was later also sponsored by Cape Verde, Haiti, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

25. At its 28th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.28 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution G).

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.31 and Rev.1 and 2

26. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Afghanistan introduced a draft resolution entitled "Measures to curb the transfer and use of illicit arms" (A/C.1/48/L.31), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and its decision 47/419 of 9 December 1992 on international arms transfers,

"Considering that most of the armed conflicts around the world are caused by a massive increase in the availability of conventional weapons,

"Stressing the need for restriction on export and sale of such weapons,

"Recognizing that the excessive quantity of conventional weapons in a number of developing countries constitutes a source of destabilization of their national, as well as their regional, security,

"Convinced that peace and security are imperatives for economic development and reconstruction,

"1. Invites Member States to take appropriate enforcement measures aimed at putting an end to illegal export of conventional weapons from their territories;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on effective ways and means for collecting weapons illegally distributed in many developing countries and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session."

27. On 11 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.31/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The second preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Considering that the availability of massive quantities of conventional weapons is a contributory factor to armed conflicts around the world";

(b) The third preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Stressing the need for measures which curb the transfer and use of illicit arms".

28. On 18 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.31/Rev.2) which contained the following changes:

(a) The title was revised to read "Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms";

(b) The third preambular paragraph was further revised to read:

"Stressing the need for measures that curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms".

29. At the 30th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Cuba introduced an amendment (A/C.1/48/L.56) to draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.31/Rev.2, by which:

(a) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "developing" before the word "countries" would be deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 2, the words "many developing countries" would be replaced by the words "countries, in the event that such countries so request,".

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the amendment in paragraph 29 (a) above by a recorded vote of 105 to 1, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows: 9/

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China,

2/ Subsequently, the delegations of the Dominican Republic and Nigeria indicated that they had intended to vote in favour.

/...

Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

31. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the amendment in paragraph 29 (b) above by a recorded vote of 100 to 1, with 40 abstentions. The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

/...

Against: Afghanistan.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

32. Also at its 30th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.31/Rev.2, as amended, by a recorded vote of 108 to none, with 33 abstentions (see para. 43, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Ghana, Guyana, Jamaica, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.36

33. At the 28th meeting on 18 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Italy, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nepal, New Zealand, the Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/48/L.36), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Malta, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

34. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.36 by a recorded vote of 139 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 43, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows: 10/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

10/ Subsequently, the delegation of Djibouti indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

/...

Against: None.

Abstaining: India.

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.38 and Rev.1

35. On 4 November, the representative of Pakistan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels" (A/C.1/48/L.38).

36. At the 28th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.38/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Haiti, Panama and Swaziland. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) The third preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Aware that the preservation of a balance in the defence capabilities of States at the lowest level of armaments, both in qualitative and quantitative terms, would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control"

was revised to read:

"Aware that the preservation of a balance in the defence capabilities of States at the lowest level of armaments would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control";

(b) Operative paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that could be applied to regional arms control negotiations and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject"

was revised to read:

"2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that can serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject";

37. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.38/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 123 to none, with 15 abstentions (see para. 43, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows: 11/

11/ Subsequently, the delegation of Djibouti indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

/...

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, Slovakia, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.42

38. At the 24th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Croatia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Togo and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines" (A/C.1/48/L.42), which was later also sponsored by Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

39. At its 28th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.42 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution K).

N. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.44 and Rev.1

40. On 4 November, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, India, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Sweden, the United States of America and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapon purposes" (A/C.1/48/L.44).

41. At the 27th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Belgium, Cameroon, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Panama, Portugal and Spain, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.44/Rev.1), in which the title was revised to read "Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices".

42. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.44/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution L).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

43. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

General and complete disarmament

A

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 12/ concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 13/

Recalling further its resolution 47/52 F of 9 December 1992,

Bearing in mind the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, 14/

12/ Resolution S-10/2.

13/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

14/ See A/47/675-S/24816, annex.

Stressing the growing importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General 15/ and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; 16/

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

B

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and
nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Stressing that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the Treaty between the former Union of Soviet

15/ A/48/400.

16/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Elimination of Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles ^{17/} and the treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms,

Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest stockpiles,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status,

Noting the new climate of relations between the United States of America and the States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Urging the further intensification of such efforts to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear-arms reduction,

Welcoming the reductions made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their nuclear-weapon programmes, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. Welcomes the actions taken towards the ratification of the Treaty between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991 and the protocol to that Treaty signed at Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the four parties thereto, and urges the parties to take the necessary steps to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible date;

2. Also welcomes the signing of the Treaty between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 3 January 1993, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force at the earliest possible date;

3. Expresses its satisfaction at the continuing implementation of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles, ^{17/} in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty;

^{17/} The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12, 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

4. Encourages the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

5. Further encourages and supports the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

6. Invites the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions.

C

General and complete disarmament

The General Assembly,

Aware of its role in the field of disarmament,

Aware also of the interest of the international community in continuing and intensifying consideration of the question of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a short report containing a brief description of the question of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery and to transmit it, no later than 1 May 1994, to a representative intergovernmental group of experts for its consideration and suggestions regarding further study of the question by the international community in various multilateral disarmament forums;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit his report, together with the suggestions of the representative intergovernmental group of experts, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects".

D

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly.

Bearing in mind resolutions CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) of 1988 18/ and CM/Res.1225 (L) of 1989, 19/ adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa,

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session, 20/

Welcoming also resolution GC(XXXIV)RES/530 establishing a Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session, 21/

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 22/ inter alia, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Recalling resolution CM/RES.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa, 23/

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of radioactive wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security, in particular for the security of developing countries,

18/ See A/43/398, annex I.

19/ See A/44/603, annex I.

20/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-third Regular Session, 25-29 September 1989 (GC(XXXIII)/RESOLUTIONS (1989)).

21/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Regular Session, 17-21 September 1990 (GC(XXXIV)/RESOLUTIONS (1990)).

22/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

23/ See A/46/390, annex I.

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 Q of 7 December 1988, 44/116 R of 15 December 1989, 45/58 K of 4 December 1990, 46/36 K of 6 December 1991 and 47/52 D of 9 December 1992,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 24/

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons; 25/
2. Expresses grave concern regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;
3. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;
4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;
5. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on this subject;
6. Takes note of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of Africa Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa;
7. Expresses the hope that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste will enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories;
8. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field;
9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

24/ Resolution S-10/2.

25/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27), para. 40.

/...

E

Transparency in armaments

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/36 L of 9 December 1991 and 47/52 L of 15 December 1992,

Continuing to take the view that an enhanced level of transparency in armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States and that the establishment of the Register of Conventional Arms constitutes an important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the first year of operation of the Register of Conventional Arms, 26/

Encouraged by the response of Member States to the request contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of its resolution 46/36 L to provide data on their imports and exports of arms, as well as available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies,

Welcoming the work of the Conference on Disarmament under the item of its agenda entitled "Transparency in armaments",

Welcoming also the organization by Member States of initiatives and seminars intended to promote transparency in military matters through a widespread reporting of data to the Register of Conventional Arms,

1. Reaffirms its determination to ensure the effective operation of the Register of Conventional Arms as provided for in paragraphs 7, 9 and 10 of its resolution 46/36 L;

2. Calls upon all Member States to provide the requested data and information for the Register to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually;

3. Reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation, on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament and the views expressed by Member States, so that a decision may be taken at the forty-ninth session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the United Nations Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register;

5. Encourages the Conference on Disarmament to continue its work undertaken in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 12 to 15 of resolution 46/36 L;

6. Reiterates its call upon all Member States to cooperate at a regional and subregional level, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on progress made in implementing the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

F

International arms transfers

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 I of 7 December 1988, 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and 47/54 A of 9 December 1992, and its decisions 45/415 of 4 December 1990 and 47/419 of 9 December 1992,

Realizing the urgent need to resolve underlying conflicts, to diminish tensions and to accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security in a world free from the scourge of war and the burden of armaments,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the commitment of Member States to take concrete steps in order to strengthen that role,

Recognizing that, in the context of international arms transfers, the illicit arms traffic is a disturbing, dangerous and increasingly common phenomenon, and that, with the technical sophistication and destructive capability of conventional weapons, the destabilizing effects of the illicit arms traffic increase,

Considering that, in the context of international arms transfers, the illicit arms traffic, by its clandestine nature, defies transparency and until now has escaped inclusion within the Register of Conventional Arms,

Realizing that arms obtained through the illicit arms traffic are most likely to be used for violent purposes, and that even small arms so obtained, directly or indirectly, by underground organizations such as mercenary groups can pose a threat to the security and political stability of the States affected,

Stressing that effective control over the imports and exports of conventional weapons falls under the responsibility of Member States,

/...

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General; 27/
2. Calls upon all Member States to give priority to eradicating the illicit arms traffic associated with destabilizing activities, such as terrorism, drug trafficking and common criminal acts, and to take immediate action towards this end;
3. Urges Member States to monitor arms transfers effectively and to strengthen or adopt strict measures in an effort to prevent arms from falling into the hands of parties engaged in the illicit arms traffic;
4. Requests the Disarmament Commission, at its organizational session in 1993, to include the question of international arms transfers, with particular reference to General Assembly resolution 46/36 H, in the agenda of its substantive session in 1994 and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "International illicit arms traffic".

G

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/52 G and 47/52 J of 9 December 1992,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and to international law in the conduct of their international relations,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Noting that regional arrangements for disarmament and arms limitation may free resources of participating States for peaceful purposes, inter alia, the promotion of their economic and social development,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that the regional approach to disarmament is essential to strengthening international peace and security at the regional and global levels,

Welcoming the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional level,

Noting with satisfaction the important progress made in various regions of the world through the adoption of arms limitation, peace, security and cooperation agreements, including those related to the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, and encourages States in the regions concerned to continue implementing those agreements,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments for all the participating States, would enhance the security of all States and would thus contribute to international peace and security,

Recognizing the useful role played by the United Nations regional centres,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission, containing the text, adopted by the Commission at its 1993 substantive session, of the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security, 28/

Expressing its appreciation for the work accomplished by the Disarmament Commission in finalizing the text of those guidelines and recommendations,

1. Endorses the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security 28/ adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session, and recommends them to all Member States for implementation;
2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;
3. Affirms also that multifaceted cooperation among States of a region, especially encompassing the political, economic, social and cultural fields, can be conducive to the strengthening of regional security and stability;
4. Encourages States to reach, wherever possible, freely concluded agreements at the regional level on confidence- and security-building measures, disarmament and arms limitations, arrangements to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in all its aspects, zones of peace, zones free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as consultative and cooperative arrangements;
5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional level in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional level;

28/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42), annex II.

6. Encourages States to address, in regional arrangements for disarmament and arms limitations, the question of the accumulation of conventional weapons beyond the legitimate self-defence requirements of States;

7. Also encourages States of a region to examine the possibility of creating, on their own initiative, regional mechanisms and/or institutions for the establishment of measures in the framework of an effort of regional disarmament or for the prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts with the assistance, if requested, of the United Nations;

8. Invites Member States and regions to bring to the attention of the General Assembly results achieved on regional disarmament, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the basis of the replies received;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

H

Measures to curb the illicit transfer
and use of conventional arms

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and its decision 47/419 of 9 December 1992 on international arms transfers,

Considering that the availability of massive quantities of conventional weapons is a contributory factor to armed conflicts around the world,

Stressing the need for measures that curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms,

Recognizing that the excessive quantity of conventional weapons in a number of countries constitutes a source of destabilization of their national and their regional security,

Convinced that peace and security are imperatives for economic development and reconstruction,

1. Invites Member States to take appropriate enforcement measures directed at ending the illegal export of conventional weapons from their territories;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on effective ways and means of collecting weapons illegally distributed in countries, in the event that such countries so request, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

I

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/58 P of 4 December 1990, 46/36 I of 6 December 1991 and 47/52 J of 9 December 1992,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, 29/

Noting also the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session, 30/

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note of the recent proposals for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation at the regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

29/ Resolution S-10/2.

30/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42), annex II.

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;
3. Calls upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;
4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;
5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

J

Conventional arms control at the regional
and subregional levels

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the crucial role of conventional arms control in promoting regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that conventional arms control needs to be primarily pursued in the regional and subregional contexts since most threats to peace and security in the post-cold-war era arise mainly among States located in the same region or subregion,

Aware that the preservation of a balance in the defence capabilities of States at the lowest level of armaments would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control,

Desirous of promoting agreements to strengthen regional peace and security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces,

Believing that militarily significant States, and States with larger military capabilities, have a special responsibility in promoting such agreements for regional security,

Believing also that one of the principal objectives of conventional arms control should be to prevent the possibility of military attack launched by surprise,

1. Decides to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

/...

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that can serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels".

K

Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines

The General Assembly,

Noting that there are as many as 85 million uncleared land-mines throughout the world, particularly in rural areas,

Expressing deep concern that such mines kill or maim hundreds of people each week, mostly unarmed civilians, obstruct economic development and have other severe consequences, which include inhibiting the repatriation of refugees and the return of internally displaced persons,

Recalling with satisfaction its resolution 48/7 of 19 October 1993, by which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the problems caused by mines and other unexploded devices,

Convinced that a moratorium by States exporting anti-personnel land-mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations would reduce substantially the human and economic costs resulting from the use of such devices and would complement the aforementioned initiative,

Noting with satisfaction that several States have already declared moratoriums on the export, transfer or purchase of anti-personnel land-mines and related devices,

1. Calls upon States to agree to a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations;

2. Urges States to implement such a moratorium;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report concerning progress on this initiative, including possible recommendations regarding further appropriate measures to limit the export of anti-personnel land-mines, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

L

Prohibition of the production of fissile material for
nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the significant progress in reducing nuclear-weapon arsenals as evidenced by the substantive bilateral agreements between the Russian Federation and the United States of America and their respective unilateral undertakings regarding the disposition of fissile material,

Welcoming also the initiative of the United States of America concerning a multilateral, internationally and effectively verifiable treaty on the prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Welcoming further the decision taken by the Conference on Disarmament on 10 August 1993 to give its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty, 31/ and fully endorsing the contents of that decision,

Convinced that a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices would be a significant contribution to nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects,

1. Recommends the negotiation in the most appropriate international forum of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
2. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide assistance for examination of verification arrangements for such a treaty as required;
3. Calls upon all States to demonstrate their commitment to the objectives of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices".

31/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27), para. 31 (para. 2 of the quoted text).



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Agenda item 72

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

- "(a) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
- "(b) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
- "(c) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;
- "(d) Nuclear-arms freeze;
- "(e) Regional confidence-building measures;
- "(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 47/53 A, C, D and E of 9 December 1992 and 47/53 F of 15 December 1992, and decision 47/421 of 9 December 1992.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 72, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly - United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/48/326);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/48/346);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly - Regional confidence-building measures (A/48/412);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly - United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme (A/48/469);

(e) Letter dated 13 April 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/137-S/25593);

(f) Letter dated 27 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/294-S/26247);

(g) Letter dated 30 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Marshall Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Twenty-fourth South Pacific Forum (A/48/359);

(h) Letter dated 5 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/477);

/...

(i) Letter dated 6 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 4 October 1993 (A/48/484-S/26552);

(j) Letter dated 11 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/594-S/26733 and Corr.1).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.6

5. At the 20th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Gabon, on behalf of Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Regional confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/48/L.6), which was later also sponsored by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted on 17 November a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.6 (A/C.1/48/L.52).

7. At its 30th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.6 by a recorded vote of 141 to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 20, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon

Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.13 and Rev.1 and 2

8. On 1 November 1993, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/48/L.13). The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the survival of mankind,

"Convinced also that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

"Welcoming the START II agreement between the Russian Federation and the United States of America aimed at reducing the strategic arsenals to 3,000 for the Russian Federation and 3,500 for the United States by the year 2003;

"Conscious that the recent steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

"Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

"Reaffirming that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

"Stressing that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

"Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1993 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject,

"1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

"2. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

"Annex

"DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

"The States Parties to this Convention,

"Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

"Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

"Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

"Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

"Have agreed as follows:

"Article 1

"The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

"Article 2

"This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

"Article 3

"1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

"2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

"4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

"5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

"6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

"Article 4

"This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____."

9. On 2 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.13/Rev.1), which contained the following change: the sixth preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Reaffirming that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/93 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,".

/...

10. At the 22nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of India introduced a revised draft resolution on behalf of the original sponsors (A/C.1/48/L.13/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by Haiti, Honduras and the Sudan. It contained the following change: the third preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Welcoming the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II) between the Russian Federation and the United States of America aimed at reducing the strategic arsenals to an aggregate level not to exceed 3,500 deployed strategic warheads for each side no later than the year 2003,".

11. At its 27th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.13/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 102 to 21, with 23 abstentions (see para. 20, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.14

12. At the 20th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Nigeria, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Czech Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme" (A/C.1/48/L.14), which was later also sponsored by Jamaica, Nepal, Panama, the Philippines and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

13. At its 24th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.14 without a vote (see para. 20, draft resolution C).

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.20

14. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Bangladesh, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Ukraine and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" (A/C.1/48/L.20), which was later also sponsored by Honduras and the Philippines.

15. At its 24th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.20 without a vote (see para. 20, draft resolution D).

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.23

16. On 3 November, Bolivia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Mexico and Myanmar submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/48/L.23), which was later also sponsored by Honduras, Panama and the Sudan. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 2/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

"Reaffirming the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Noting the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

"Welcoming the announcement of the significant measures, including unilateral steps, by the Russian Federation and the United States of America, which could signal the cessation and reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

"Encouraged by the decision of the Conference on Disarmament of 10 August 1993 to commence negotiations on a universally applicable and internationally verifiable comprehensive test-ban treaty,

"Welcoming the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on further reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms, signed at Moscow on 3 January 1993,

"Welcoming also the moratoriums on nuclear-weapon tests currently observed by France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

"Convinced of the urgency of further negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

"Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that it would at the same time reinforce the favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

"Welcoming the unilateral steps taken by the nuclear-weapon States for the cessation of the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and for the shutting down of reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

"Noting with concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

"Convinced also that the current international situation is most conducive to nuclear disarmament,

"1. Calls upon all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(a) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons;

- (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
 - (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
 - (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
- (b) It would be subject to an appropriate and effective integrated multilateral verification system;

"2. Requests once again the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-ninth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

"3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled 'Nuclear-arms freeze'."

17. At the 27th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of India withdrew draft resolution A/C.1.48/L.23.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.29

18. At the 22nd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Peru, on behalf of Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bangladesh, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (A/C.1/48/L.29), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica, Honduras, Malaysia and Panama.

19. At its 24th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.29 without a vote (see para. 20, draft resolution E).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

20. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of
the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

Regional confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with its Charter,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/21 of 15 November 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990, 46/37 B of 6 December 1991 and 47/53 F of 15 December 1992,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the establishment by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1992 of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the purpose of which is to encourage arms limitation, disarmament, non-proliferation and development in the subregion,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures, 3/ which deals chiefly with the meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Bujumbura in March 1993 and at Libreville in August and September 1993;

2. Reaffirms its support for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful settlement of disputes in Central Africa;

3. Also reaffirms its support for the programme of work of the Committee adopted at the organizational meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee held at Yaoundé from 27 to 31 July 1992;

4. Welcomes the results of the meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee held at Bujumbura and at Libreville, particularly the adoption of the non-aggression pact between the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States, a pact that is likely to contribute to the prevention of conflicts and to confidence-building in the subregion;

5. Takes note of the readiness of the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States to reduce the military forces, equipment and budgets in the subregion and to carry out a study on that subject;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the Central African States in implementing the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures".

B

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II) between the Russian Federation and the United States of America aimed at reducing the strategic arsenals to an aggregate level not to exceed 3,500 deployed strategic warheads for each side no later than the year 2003,

Conscious that the recent steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 4/ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Stressing that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1993 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

Annex

DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced also that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.

C

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and
advisory services programme

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme, 5/

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 4/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 6/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, inter alia, to continue the programme,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987, 43/76 F of 7 December 1988, 44/117 E of 15 December 1989, 45/59 A of 4 December 1990, 46/37 E of 6 December 1991 and 47/53 A of 9 December 1992,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. Reaffirms its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General 7/ approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

5/ A/48/469.

6/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

7/ A/33/305.

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Finland, Germany, Japan and Sweden for inviting the 1993 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. Notes with satisfaction that, within the framework of the programme, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat organizes regional disarmament workshops for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean;

4. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

D

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched, 8/

Bearing in mind its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 47/53 D of 9 December 1992, in which it decided, inter alia, that the World Disarmament Campaign should be known thereafter as the "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" and the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund as the "Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme",

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 24 August 1993 on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, 9/ and of 22 September 1993 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the Disarmament Information Programme, 10/ as well as the Final Act of the Eleventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the Programme, 11/ held on 29 October 1993,

8/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Plenary Meetings, 1st meeting, paras. 110 and 111.

9/ A/48/326.

10/ A/48/325.

11/ See A/CONF.170/L.2.

Noting with appreciation the contributions that Member States have already made to the Programme,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 24 August 1993 on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme; 2/

2. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

3. Notes with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the Programme by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament;

4. Recommends that the Programme should further focus its efforts:

(a) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

(b) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(c) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

5. Invites all Member States to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;

6. Commends the Secretary-General for supporting the efforts of universities, other academic institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the educational field in widening the world-wide availability of disarmament education, and invites him to continue to support and cooperate, without cost to the regular budget of the United Nations, with educational institutions and non-governmental organizations engaged in such efforts;

7. Decides that at its forty-ninth session there should be a twelfth United Nations Pledging Conference for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report covering both the implementation of the

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activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during 1994 and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for 1995;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme".

E

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament
in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and
Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations
Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development
in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, 44/117 F of 15 December 1989, 45/59 E of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 F of 9 December 1991 and its decision 47/421 of 9 December 1992 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/36 F of 6 December 1991 and 47/52 G of 9 December 1992 on regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures,

Mindful of the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations stipulating that a function of the General Assembly is to consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and arms limitation,

Bearing in mind that the changed international environment has created new opportunities for the pursuit of disarmament, as well as posed new challenges,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the steps taken to strengthen the Centre for Disarmament Affairs, 12/

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering confidence, as well

as the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Welcoming the programme of activities carried out by the regional centres, which have contributed substantially to understanding and cooperation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Taking note of the views on the regional centres contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, 10/

Recognizing the need to provide the regional centres with financial viability and stability so as to facilitate the effective planning and implementation of their respective programmes of activities,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

1. Commends the activities being carried out by the regional centres in identifying and broadening the understanding of pressing disarmament and security issues, and exploring optimum solutions under given specific conditions prevailing in each region, in accordance with their mandates;

2. Encourages the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts in promoting cooperation among the States in their respective regions to facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament, with a view to strengthening peace and security;

3. Encourages also further use of the potential of the regional centres to maintain the increased interest in and momentum for revitalization of the Organization to meet the challenges of a new phase of international relations in order to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations related to peace, disarmament and development, taking into account the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session;

4. Appeals once again to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary support to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Decides to include the item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session.
